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## MAN OF RESOURCE.

Active Service of Gen. T. W. Sweeney, as  
Told by His Letters.

## SWEENEY WELCOMED.

Sword Presentation by Citizens  
of Brooklyn.

## CORINTH BATTLE.

Graphic Description by the Gen-  
eral of the Victory.EDITED BY W. M. SWEENEY (HIS SON), ASTORIA,  
N. Y.

(Continued from Sept. 2.)

III.  
SWEENEY TOOK advantage of the leave of absence granted him to return to his home in Brooklyn in order to recuperate, so as to be ready to participate in the Fall campaign.

Shortly after his arrival in Brooklyn he received the following communication under date of July 16, 1862, from the Mayor, Martin Kalbfleisch, stating that at a meeting of the Common Council there had been resolutions adopted tendering Gen. Sweeney their warmest sympathies, and requesting him to afford the citizens of Brooklyn opportunity to pay their respects to him in the Governor's Room in the City Hall at such time as it might be agreeable to him:

"It affords me extreme pleasure to be the medium of conveying to you the request embodied in the resolution, with which I trust it will be in your power to comply," wrote the Mayor.

Although suffering very much from his wounds, Sweeney stated a time when he would meet the citizens in public, when the following presentation occurred substantially as reported in the papers of the day:

The Common Council having resolved to present a sword to Brig-Gen. Sweeney, the ceremony of presentation took place in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The sword, which was manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., was a splendid article. The scabbard was of gold, lined with steel, and ornamented with great taste. The handle was of solid silver, surmounted by the head of Minerva, helmeted, as she sprang from the

BRAIN OF JUPITER, in gold. The shield on the end of the hilt was silver, and contained the inscription: "Presented to Brig-Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney by the citizens of Brooklyn, August, 1862."

On the scabbard, inscribed in scroll-work, were the names of the battlefields on which Gen. Sweeney bore an honorable and conspicuous part—the Mexican battles on one side and those of the rebellion on the other. \* \* \*

At the appointed hour his Honor the Mayor presented the sword to Gen. Sweeney in the following terms. He said in part:

"It affords me no small degree of pleasure to have been the happy medium to present to you the gift by which the citizens of Brooklyn desire to symbolize the admiration they entertain for your character and their appreciation of your noble deeds. They cannot fail to be proud of your gallant achievements, a portion of the luster of which is reflected upon the community to which you belong. Your sacrifices in defense of our glorious country, both during the Mexican war and the present

rebellion, have endeared you to our people and enrolled your name on the page of history as one of Brooklyn's noblest sons. As an evidence of their

GRATITUDE AND ESTEEM for you as a soldier, I now tender you, in their name and on their behalf, this sword, to be kept as a token of their appreciation of your past services and confidence in your patriotism."

The General made a brief reply, in which he concluded:

"\* \* \* By deeds I shall en-

deavor to prove that your confidence in my patriotism has not been misplaced."

The conclusion of the General's remarks was loudly applauded. Alderman Strong called for three cheers, which was heartily responded to.

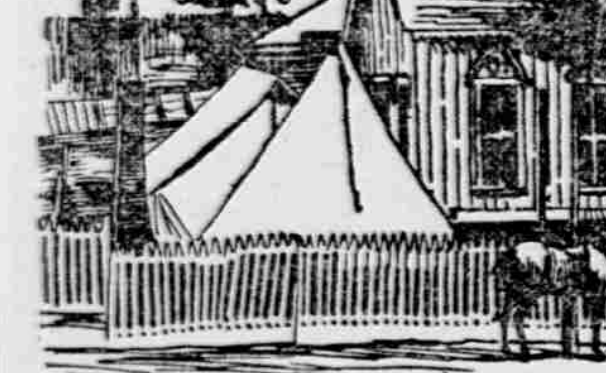
Special invitations had been extended to all the Generals and Colonels in Kings County to attend, and nearly all of them were present. Col. Dodge sent a letter of regret at not being able to be present. He concluded with—

"It is to be regretted that we have not more officers possessing the same

works in the face of a well-directed fire of artillery and infantry.

"After a sharp struggle the Second Brigade gave way before overpowering numbers of the enemy, leaving our left flank entirely exposed. The artillery continued pouring grape and canister into the enemy's works, apparently without effect, though they must have suffered severely. Word was now sent to Gen. Davis of the condition of things in front, who ordered our line to fall back.

"The division fell back about a mile, the First Brigade retiring in perfect



GEN. SWEENEY'S HEADQUARTERS AT CORINTH.

qualifications as Gen. Sweeney, Kearny,\* and Hooker; as many of the difficulties of the present day which beset the armies of the Union would not exist."

At the expiration of his leave of absence Sweeney returned to the front, and Col. Rice having been relieved of the command of the brigade by Gen. P. A. Hackleman, Sweeney resumed command of his regiment.

The following letter describes Sweeney's subsequent movements:

CAMP MONTGOMERY, Miss.,  
Sept. 23, 1862.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER: \* \* \* I was ordered off on an expedition to Juka, about 20 miles

southeast of this place, where Gen. Price was reported to be concentrating a large force. We left here on the 17th in three divisions, and on the 18th one of our columns, commanded by Gen. Rosecrans, came up with the enemy about a mile from the town of Juka, and after a sharp engagement succeeded in taking possession of the place. The other divisions of our army entered the town next morning, and after remaining there a few hours took up our line of march for this place, where we arrived on the evening of the 21st. Rosecrans's Division continued in pursuit of the enemy.

A rumor reached us on our way back that Corinth was threatened by a large force under Gen. Van Dorn and Breckinridge, which hastened our return considerably, for fear the enemy would reach here before us. We formed all right, however, upon our arrival, but still are prepared for an attack at any moment. It is said they are fighting at Bolivar at present, but of course we'll whip them there, as we have everywhere else where they have made an attack upon our lines. The Fall campaign has fairly opened, and we expect plenty to do for the next six months at least.

T. W. SWEENEY.

In a letter to Bodge, Gen. Sweeney gives the following account of the

BATTLE OF CORINTH, extracted from his report:

"We left Camp Montgomery on the morning of the 3d at daybreak, with three days' rations in haversacks, and marched to the rebel breastworks, about two and a half miles northwest of Corinth, where we formed a line-of-battle and awaited the approach of the enemy.

"About 9 o'clock a. m. our skirmishers, who had been thrown out in front of the breastworks, met those of the enemy, and sharp firing continued for a few minutes, when our skirmishers fell back behind our position. The artillery now opened a brisk fire, and in a short time the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Oglesby, was hotly engaged with the enemy, the latter charging in heavy columns on the breast-

\* Sweeney, Kearny, and Hooker were warm friends. Sweeney lost his right arm at Churubusco; Kearny his left arm at the Battle of Churubusco, the one losing his right arm, the other his left. A present of a pair of gloves was received by Kearny one day last week. "Hang it," said he, "my left flipper is gone and what can I do with a pair of gloves? By the way, Tom Sweeney has lost his right arm, and he has a right to the left one." Accordingly, he retained all the right-hand gloves and sent those that were left to the printer Lieutenant, who received them shortly after returning from the ball given in his honor at Castle Garden, whither Capt. Kearny was unable to go by reason of previous engagements, although invited. This was a novel and unexpected mode of disposing of the present, and will doubtless make the bonds of friendship between the Lieutenant and the Captain as tight as hand and glove."

RECEIVED HIS DEATH-WOUND.

His last words were: "I am dying, but I die for my country. If we are victorious, send my remains home; if not, bury me on the field." No nobler sentiment was ever uttered by soldier or patriot.

"After he fell the command of the brigade devolved upon me, and the

order, when we again formed line-of-battle, this brigade occupying the extreme right.

"About 2 p. m. a sharp artillery duel commenced between our battery and that of the enemy, which was posted about 600 yards in front of our line near the white house which was subsequently converted into a hospital.

"While this was going on I suggested to Gen. Hackleman the necessity of taking some means to

PROTECT OUR RIGHT FLANK, there being none of our troops in that direction, as far as I could see, and the enemy's columns could be plainly seen moving that way. With his permission I placed the 52d Ill. in position across the railroad about 200 yards on our right.

"The enemy's skirmishers were seen in the woods at this point, but after exchanging a few shots with us hastily withdrew. After a careful reconnaissance I was convinced that the rebels gave up the idea of attacking us at this point, and moved the regiment back to its original position on the right of the brigade.

"It had hardly been placed in line when the enemy burst from the woods in front in magnificent style in columns by divisions, and moved swiftly across the open field until within point-blank range, when they deployed into line and opened a tremendous fire, moving steadily to the front all the time.

"Our men, who had been ordered to lie down when the artillery opened, now rose and poured in their fire with such deadly effect that the foe, after a short but sanguinary struggle, reeled, broke,

and fled in dismay. Again they advanced, but were forced back at the point of the bayonet with great slaughter, our men driving them across the open field and into the woods.

The gallant Col. Baker, 2d Iowa, fell in this charge, mortally wounded. His last words, 'I die content; I have seen my regiment victoriously charging the enemy,' were worthy of so brave a soldier. The enemy now receiving heavy reinforcements, the fighting between him and the 52d Ill., 2d and 7th Iowa, became desperately fierce, the right of the Union Brigade having given way at the very beginning of the engagement.

"Just at this juncture part of Mower's Brigade moved up to our support, but before they could be deployed into line they became panic-stricken and broke in confusion. It was while endeavoring to rally these men that Gens. Hackleman and Oglesby were wounded. The former

was killed by a shell, and the latter by a bullet in the head. The 52d Ill. was then ordered to fall back, and the Union Brigade was reformed in front of the breastworks.

The fighting continued until about 4 o'clock, when the enemy, seeing that they were unable to break our line, withdrew to their original position on the right of the brigade.

The following is a list of the officers and men who were killed or wounded in the battle of Corinth, as reported by Gen. Sweeney:

Killed: Gen. Sweeney, Col. Baker, Capt. Kearny, and many others.

Wounded: Gen. Hackleman, Gen. Oglesby, and many others.

The total number of men killed or wounded in the battle of Corinth was over 10,000.

The battle of Corinth was one of the most important battles of the war, and it was here that the Union Army first defeated the Confederate Army in a large-scale battle.

The victory at Corinth was a great blow to the Confederate Army, and it opened the way for the Union Army to advance into the heart of the South.

The battle of Corinth was a turning point in the war, and it was here that the Union Army proved its superiority over the Confederate Army.

The victory at Corinth was a great triumph for the Union Army, and it was a great blow to the Confederate Army.

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## SIEGE OF SUMTER.

Quincy Adams Gilmore and His Brilliant Career.

## HISTORIC BIRTH.

Brilliant Record Made at West Point.

## FORT PULASKI.

Insolent Fortress of Sumter Well Shattered.

BY JAMES W. ABERT.

QUINCY ADAMS Gilmore was born in Lorain County, Ohio, near Lake Erie, on the 28th of February, 1825, and died on the 7th of April, 1888, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 63 years.

He was of Scotch-Irish and German descent. His father was born in Massachusetts, and resided there for many years on a 200-acre farm. But in 1811 he moved to the Western Reserve lands on a tract of 1,000 acres. His mother was a Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of New Jersey, who was left a widow when her elder son was three years old, and lived to a hale old age, to enjoy the honors and fame of her first-born.

As our hero was born during the grand political contest of Jackson, Crawford,

Clay, and Quincy Adams, in 1824, his father gave the son the name of the great Massachusetts statesman.

Each winter he received a quarter's schooling, and showed great proficiency in arithmetic. In his 13th year it was admitted he had gone as far as his teachers could carry him. For a winter he went to the Norwalk Academy, and bought all the books he could pay for. In his 17th year he became teacher of a country school, and taught for three years, in Summer studying at the Elyria High School, and was there noted for his attainments in arithmetic, natural philosophy and English composition.

In 1845, at the school exhibition, Gilmore gained considerable credit by writing a poem entitled "Erie." This poem attracted the attention of Congressman E. S. Hamlin, who inquired if the Ohio poet would like to go to West Point. He immediately jumped on his horse, rode to Chariton, and secured his warrant; then he applied to his father for the money needed for his journey to New York. He was told: "I will give it to you if you will promise to come out at the head of the class." And he did graduate at the

HEAD OF A CLASS of 43 cadets in the year 1849. In this class we find Gen. John G. Parke, S. V. Benet, B. DuBarry, A. Baird, M. Cogswell, C. McKeever, R. Saxton, Ed. Hudson, B. H. Robertson, R. W. Johnson, S. B. Holbird, and many other distinguished soldiers.

Soon after graduating he married Miss Mary O'Magher, daughter of the Treasurer of the Military Academy. He served three years on the fortification at Hampton Roads. In 1852-'56 he was sent to West Point, and there experimented on the effect of cannon projectiles on masonry forts, experiences so useful in breaching Fort Pulaski and Fort Sumter. In 1856 he was put on duty at New York purchasing materials for lighthouses, forts, and other work. While thus engaged he wrote a work on "Lines, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars," which attracted the commendation of scientific men and of the War Department.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he was 36 years of age. Recommended by Mr. S. P. Chase, he was offered a Colonelcy, but preferred to remain in his own corps, and desired to organize a regiment of Sappers, Miners, and Pon-

toniers, and Gov. Dennison urged it upon Mr. Lincoln to appoint him a BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

Prof. Mahan, of West Point, and Wm. Cullen Bryant united in the recommendation. As Admiral Dupont was about to attack Charleston, Gilmore was sent as Chief Engineer to T. W. Sherman at Port Royal, and in October, '62, was present to the bombardment of Hilton Head and the capture of Fort Wright and Fort Beauregard. During November and December he was engaged in repairing and remodeling the captured forts.

The mouth of the Savannah River was guarded by Fort Pulaski, now in possession of the rebels. On the 1st of December Gilmore reported: "I deem the reduction of Fort Pulaski practicable by batteries of mortars and rifled guns established on Tybee Island." The limit for practicable breaching of masonry forts had been fixed at 700 yards, and Mr. Russell pronounced this fort impregnable to land attack by batteries three times as far away as in any successful bombardment on record.

At the siege of Badajos, in the Peninsular war, a weak castle had been breached at the distance of 800 yards. In 1860 an old Martello tower had been battered down by Armstrong rifled guns at 1,032 yards, and Gen. Sir John Burgoyne reported that with 68-pound and 32-pound smoothbores, at 1,032 yards, that both accuracy of fire and velocity of projectiles proved inefficient, and the results were deemed altogether a failure.

The Prussians in the same year, with breech-loading rifled cannon, breached a brick wall 6½ feet thick with 24-pounders at 60 yards, and subsequently with the same guns they breached a wall 12 feet thick at a distance of 90 yards. This was the sum of what had been known in regard to the power of artillery against masonry forts.

The leading officers of his corps united in condemning the proposition of the young engineer, and Gen. Joseph G. Totten, the venerable chief of the corps, was very

DECIDED IN HIS DISAPPROVAL; but T. W. Sherman, the General commanding, was of a different opinion, and resolved to let him try, and indorsed the plan and forwarded it to Washington.

On the 10th of February it was resolved to seize Jones's Island, on the north side of the river, four miles above Fort Pulaski, and erect a battery at Venus Point. This battery would control the navigation of the river and completely isolate Fort Pulaski. The guns were transported from Daufuskie Island by laying platforms of timber over shaly swamps, where the semi-fluid mud was from 12 to 20 feet deep. Only at night was the work carried on, and the unsuspecting rebel gunboats, in full view, plying up and down the Savannah River. At daybreak the work stopped, and all hands returned to Daufuskie Island.

Lieut. Wilson and Maj. Brand, 1st N. Y. Vol. Eng'rs, moved several 30-pound Parrott guns out to the new battery. The tide rose within eight inches of the platforms, and Gilmore built a levee around the battery.

On the 21st of February Gen. Sherman detailed his Engineer Officer to act as Brigadier-General, and he was now to erect his batteries below Fort Pulaski, on Tybee Island, which formed the south side of the mouth of the river.

Here a narrow sandy beach forms the extreme margin of a swamp, like Jones's Island; besides, the beach is open to the sea, and often a high surf is running. The guns were brought here on vessels,

and its success complete, and he was promoted Colonel of Engineers. Burnside was sent to Kentucky with the Ninth Corps.

Dupont had failed to raise the Union flag at Sumter. So Halleck concludes to send Gilmore to Morris Island, and disabed and demolish Sumter, which was all that land forces could do, when the monitors and ironclads were to run by the batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands and attack the city of Charleston.

With 11,500 men he first occupied Folly Island, separated from Morris Island by Lighthouse Inlet. The two islands consist of narrow strips of sand that run due north and south from the eastern margin of extensive swamps similar to Daufuskie and Jones Islands.

With a marvelous secrecy 47 pieces of artillery were placed by Gen. I. V. Dodge in batteries at the north end of Folly Island, within speaking distance of the enemy's pickets. Diversions were made up the Stono and Edisto by Gen. A. H. Terry to draw off aid from Morris Island. On the 10th of July the attack was made by Gen. G. C. Strong, the south end of

MORRIS ISLAND CAPTURED, and the skirmishers advanced within musket-range of Fort Wagner; but the attack on the Fort was delayed until the next day, when it failed.

And now commenced the siege of the formidable and original sand-work, with its two bastions and impregnable bomb-proof, and front of 25 yards width. Along this narrow strip of approach the parallels and zig-zag trenches must be constructed. Much of the sand-bar was only two feet above ordinary high-tide.

(To be concluded.)

On the 10th of April Gen. David Hunter was sent to supersede Sherman, and finds the investment of Pulaski complete. For eight weeks the troops had been laboring day and night. The batteries ranging in distances from Fort

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Pulaski of 1,650 yards to 3,400 yards, mounting 36 heavy guns, five James guns and five 30-pound Parrott guns, six 10-inch Columbiads, four 8-inch Columbiads and several 13-inch mortars. The length of the lines occupied by the batteries was 2,550 yards; the fort a mile distant, with its walls 7½ feet



GEN. Q. A. GILMORE.

thick, standing oblique to the line of fire.

Gen. Hunter summoned the fort on the 10th of April, 1862, and as they refused to surrender, he said: "Gen. Gilmore, you may open fire as soon as you please."

It was soon evident that the fire of mortars, comprising one-half of the siege-pieces, was comparatively useless. By 1 o'clock Gilmore was convinced he

COULD MAKE A BREACH in the fort with his rifled cannons. At dark the bombardment ceased. He knew that the moment his projectiles could pass through the southeast face of the fort they would burst against the powder magazine in the north end of the gorge wall.

On the 11th the bombardment was resumed. The danger of being blown up was imminent, and shortly after 12 o'clock the rebel flag came fluttering to the ground. The Union forces lost one man killed. The rebels surrendered 360 men. The port of Savannah is completely blockaded, and Beauregard, with his forces, that had triumphed at Sumter, is conquered at Pulaski. And Gilmore says he established the fact that with heavy James or Parrott guns he could breach the best-constructed brick scarp-wall at 2,500 yards with perfect satisfaction and reasonable rapidity.

Thirty-six hours' firing had proved the worthlessness of casemated works with exposed scarpwalls, and the old system of fortifications of Europe and America must be remodeled.

The malarial fever of South Carolina and Georgia rendered it necessary to

CHANGE THE STATION of our young General, and he was sent to Kentucky to defend Cincinnati against Kirby Smith. On the 26th of October he was placed in command at Lexington, and three months later is ordered to relieve Gen. Gordon Granger, in central Kentucky.

On the 30th of March, 1863, he meets Pegram at Somerset. The rebels were routed, losing 500 men and 18 officers. The battle was handsomely managed

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